



TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN.

BY JAYNES, SHELOR, SMITH & STECK.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, JANUARY 4, 1900.

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TEXTILES IN THE PIEDMONT REGION.

Upper South Carolina the Manufacturing Center of the State.

In an interview with a representative of the Manufacturers' Record Col. James L. Orr, President of the Piedmont Mills, of Piedmont, S. C., regarding the textile industry in the South, said:

"The real beginning of cotton manufacturing in the Piedmont section of the Carolinas dates back to 1820, when William Bates, a native of Massachusetts, and who learned his trade in the old Arkwright Mills, near Providence, came to upper South Carolina at the instance of the Lesters, and finally built Lesters' Factory upon the site of what is now Pelham. The machinery for this mill was bought in Philadelphia, second-hand, shipped to Charleston by water and landed there by wagons over 300 miles.

"Mr. Bates was a thoroughly practical man, and his influence and handwork was felt in all the small mills, about a half-dozen in number, that during the next twenty years were built and had a more or less successful existence, such as Batesville, which is named for him, Bivingsville, Fingersville, Lesters, a mill at Greensboro and a few others.

"The progress of these mills from 1850 was slow, and at the breaking out of the civil war the Confederate government took charge of all cotton mills and detailed officials to run them, taking a large part of their products for army purposes.

"The real beginning of cotton manufacturing as we have it now commenced with the Piedmont Mills, projected and successfully carried out by the late Col. H. P. Hammett, a son-in-law of Mr. William Bates. This mill was begun in 1873, and began the manufacture of goods in the spring of 1876. In a very few years (1882) this venture was followed by the Pelzer Mills. These pioneer mills soon demonstrated to a very skeptical world that cotton goods could be manufactured in the South as cheap, if not cheaper, than in any other section of the United States. The Piedmont Mills have grown from a small plant of 5000 spindles to nearly 61,000 spindles; from a capital of \$200,000 to \$800,000, which is far below the value of the property.

"The market value of the stock is 185, but very little changes hands, being held for investment exclusively. Piedmont uses 32,500 bales of cotton annually, producing 39,000,000 yards of cloth, of which 75 per cent is exported to China, Africa and South America.

"Following the signal success of these pioneer mills others were soon erected, and in a few years South Carolina assumed the lead of all other Southern States, and has kept it, standing to-day second only to Massachusetts in number of spindles, and second to none in high standard of equipment, dividends and high class of products.

"While it was in all probability a mere chance that Mr. Bates began his work in this section over three-quarters of a century ago, it is certain that if he had been thoroughly informed of the varying advantages of the whole South as suited to the manufacture of cotton goods, he could not have chosen a section whose climate, geographical and physical conditions and surroundings were more ideal than the Piedmont section.

"So successful have been the ventures in cotton manufacture here, a failure is the exception; in fact, with anything like efficient management, there have been no failures. The mills began ten or fifteen years ago have in many instances increased their capacities from four to eight times their original size, in many instances paying for a large part of these improvements out of surplus earnings of their mills and paying handsome dividends at the same time on their capital stock.

"If you were to search the world over to-day for the best type of cotton mills, you would find them in upper South Carolina. Their excellence extends to every essential and process of manufacture.

"For cotton there is no better staple and fiber than that produced on the uplands of South Carolina, giving a soft, creamy finish to the cloth that is without equal and defies imitation.

"For labor, the native type, from the foothills of the Blue Ridge, quick to learn, easily managed, thrifty, frugal and honest.

"In building material, the best and the cheapest.

"In design and architecture of mills, the most effective that the skill of fifty years of the best engineering of America has evolved.

"In machinery, the most modern that any makers on this continent turn out from their workshops. There are more Draper looms in the mills of South Carolina than all New England mills combined.

"Within an area of 100 miles of these pioneer mills are in the neighborhood of 1,500,000 spindles, representing an outlay of nearly \$40,000,000. Ten per cent dividends, and many mills make more, represents annually a net profit of \$4,000,000. All this has been done in thirty years.

"The profits in cotton manufacturing during this period have been satisfactory, varying, of course, as the conditions have been more or less satisfactory. These mills have been through as hard times as have ever been known in the history of manufacturing in the United States. They have demonstrated their ability to live through unfavorable conditions and make money. As investments they are as well tried as any business investments in the world. They have been built by a combination of Northern and Southern capital, the former being, however, limited to those immediately having business relations with the mills. Gradually it has forced its way into all the investment world that as dividend-payers there are none better, and their stocks are being sought for and command, in many cases, fancy prices. As the facts become more generally known this will grow. Farsighted New Englanders are to-day in the market for stock in standard Southern mills. One of these days the general public will see the desirability of these stocks as investments.

"As yet, however, we have only entered a small realm of cotton goods. Year by year, however, the number of mills are increasing that make finer numbers, some mills even now making finer goods than print cloths. The process is an evolution, but as to the future it is well to let that take care of itself. We are dealing with facts of to-day, and those outlined are well within the truth.

"A new field for the products of cotton mills has been opened in the Far East. Southern cotton mills have entered this field, and some brands are as well known and appreciated in China and Africa as they are at home. With this new demand the danger, if there ever was any, of overproduction is remotely removed. Broadly stated, every bale of cotton that is not burned or lost at sea is manufactured at some point or other. If the natural advantages we possess are as good or better than other places, then we must continue to get new spindles, as well as the keeping of our old ones going.

B. B. B. FOR BAD BLOOD.

A Trial Bottle Will Be Sent Free to the Readers of The Courier.

Bad blood causes blood and skin diseases, eruptions, pimples, scurf, itching sores, ulcers, cancer, eczema, skin scales, eruptions and sores on children, rheumatism, catarrh, itching humors, etc. For these troubles a positive specific cure is found in B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) the most wonderful blood purifier of the age. It has been thoroughly tested for the past thirty years and has always cured even the most deep-seated, persistent cases, after doctors and patent medicines had all failed. B. B. B. cures by driving out of the blood the poisons and humors which cause all these troubles, and a cure is thus made permanent. Contagious blood poisons, producing eruptions, swollen glands, ulcerated throat and mouth, etc., cured by B. B. B., the only remedy that can actually cure this trouble. At drug-gists, 25¢ per large bottle; six large bottles (full treatment) \$2.50. See every reader of The Courier may test B. B. B. we will send free and prepaid a trial bottle. Write to-day. Medical advice free. Address: Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Shot His Liver Out.

RIDGE SPRING, December 27.—Last night about 11 o'clock Fletcher Lott shot and instantly killed Tillman Artemus. The row occurred on Quarles street not over 100 yards from our town guard house. Both are colored. From the facts your correspondent can get it seems as if Tillman Artemus was cutting out Lott with the dusky damsel, Jane Meritt. Lott was arrested this morning about two miles from town and is now lodged in the guard house. When arrested he had a double-barrel shotgun with which he committed the deed, also a bag of shells. Both loads were fired into Artemus and part of his ribs and liver were found lying on the street this morning.

PEOSURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup, Cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, etc.
In a bottle. Sold by druggists.

The Atlanta Semi-Weekly Journal and The Courier for \$1.50 a year.

FREE MAIL DELIVERY.

The Service Will Begin Next July and Last Four Years—Stokes' Letter.

THE COURIER has received a letter from Hon. J. Wm. Stokes, one of South Carolina's most prominent and brilliant representatives in the Lower House of Congress. If the people heed the advice of this able and arduous Representative we fully believe that the rural mail delivery will prove a God-send to the hard-working farmer. The letter is dated Washington, D. C., December 12th, 1899, and reads as follows:

"Will you kindly permit me space to say to your readers that on last Saturday the Postmaster General signed the order which grants to South Carolina what I have been striving for more than a year past to obtain for the whole country. This order provides for the free delivery of all mail along every 'star route' in South Carolina. It will be understood that star routes include all mail routes where the mail is carried through the country by private conveyances. There are 373 of these routes in South Carolina—quite a number of which run through your county—so that they touch almost every neighborhood in the State.

"This service will begin July 1st next for a term of four years. All that is necessary on the part of the people living on, or adjacent to, one of these mail routes, in order to secure free delivery of their mail, is to erect a box on the roadside in such position that the carrier can reach it without leaving the seat of his vehicle, and then direct the postmaster to send your mail out by such carrier.

"As the service is being undertaken in an experimental way, and in South Carolina only, upon my suggestion and urgent recommendation, I may be pardoned for feeling some anxiety for such results in the whole State as will justify the assurance I have given here.

"Much is depending upon the interest and appreciation shown by our people. As a first evidence of proper interest and appreciation, I hope our people will erect neat boxes—don't be content with any old waste box—and let them be ready for the first trip of the carriers under the new contracts next July."

A Better Showing.

Hon. M. F. Ansel, Solicitor of the Eighth Circuit, embracing Greenville, Abbeville, Anderson, Oconee and Pickens counties, a few days ago forwarded his annual report to the Attorney General. The report shows that there were less than half as many murder cases in the circuit this year as last. Of the twenty cases this year two were disposed of in Abbeville, eight in Anderson, two in Oconee, three in Pickens and five in Greenville. Fourteen of the cases resulted in verdicts of "not guilty," four "guilty," and in two cases "no bills" were returned. There were forty-two cases of murder disposed of in the circuit last year. There were 282 cases, all told, disposed of in the circuit this year, as against 334 last year. The 282 resulted in 109 "no bills," 49 "not guilty," and 124 "guilty." The 334 resulted in 99 "no bills," 57 "not guilty," and 178 "guilty." The report would seem to indicate that crime is somewhat on the decrease in the Eighth Circuit. It is time there was a change for the better. It will be very gratifying if the reports from the other Solicitors in the State will show a condition even more favorable than the report of the Solicitor of the Eighth Circuit.—Baptist Courier, December 21.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1899.

A. W. GLEASON,

Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O., Sold by Druggists, Etc. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

It is a curious fact that the Queen of England should have the same number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren—32 of each—which together with her seven children, makes the number of her descendants 41.

A Thousand Rebels Routed.

MANILLA, December 31.—Col. Lockett, with a force of 2,500, including artillery, attacked last Wednesday morning a strong force of insurgents entrenched in the mountains near Montalban, about five miles northeast of San Mateo. The enemy was completely routed, the Americans pursuing them through the hills, amid which they fled in every direction.

Four Americans were wounded. The Filipinos' loss was large, resulting from a heavy infantry and artillery fire for three hours into the trenches.

It is supposed that the insurgents were those who were driven out of San Mateo on C. day Gen. Lawton was killed. They numbered probably a thousand.

A dozen lines of insurgent trenches covered the steep trail through the hills and likewise the valley below, along which the Americans passed. The main attacking party consisted of the Forty-sixth volunteer infantry, a troop of cavalry and artillery. Col. Lockett commanding in person. The rest of the command operated from remote points in an endeavor to carry out Col. Lockett's plan of throwing his lines around the enemy and thus cutting off retreat.

The nature of the mountainous country made it impracticable to execute this movement successfully. After the insurgents began to run there was a vain attempt to use artillery.

—THE COURIER and the Atlanta Times—A Week Journal one year for only \$1.50. Call at this office and let us talk the matter over with you and we will give you a sample copy of each paper.

Railroad Building.

Restored confidence and improved business conditions are indicated by many signs, and conspicuous among them is the largely increased railway construction of the present year over that of last year and several immediately preceding years.

The New York Railway Gazette in its preliminary estimate puts the railway construction for the year up to December 22 at 4,557 miles, built by 257 companies.

This beats all records since 1892. The average new mileage from 1894 to 1897 inclusive, was only about 2,000 miles a year. The total new mileage of last year was 3,265 miles.

Iowa leads all the other States in railway construction this year with 553 miles. Next comes Minnesota, with 374 miles; Arkansas, 265; California, 209, and Michigan, 178 miles. These five States include one-third of the total new mileage of the year.

While the West led, the South makes a fine showing in the table of new mileage for the year. We have Arkansas with 265 miles; Alabama, 161; Louisiana, 149; Florida and Mississippi, each 118; South Carolina, 139; Georgia, 137; Tennessee, 118, and Missouri, 107 miles. Among the Southwestern territories are Oklahoma, with 135 miles, and New Mexico, 125 miles.

It is not improbable that the South will take the lead in railway construction during the next twelve months, as in no other part of the country is development proceeding in so many localities, so many interests or on so large a scale.—Atlanta Journal.

What it all Means.

After 25 years of scheming on the part of the great powers of Europe, the question of trade rights in the East is now forcing itself on the attention of the commercial world to an extent which seems to foreshadow an early climax.

The most important factor in the present situation, probably, is the great trans-Siberian railway that Russia is hurrying to the Pacific. This gigantic enterprise is to have three termini on the ocean, and it may be depended upon to give to the Czar control of north China. The Czar's statesmen are cunning. The fact has been admitted by the world from the time of Peter the Great until now. More than one nation has gotten the information at tremendous expense to itself. The fact that they are thoroughly imbued with the Russian idea of exclusiveness in trade, as well as everything else and everlastingly wedded to the doctrine of the "closed door," is as well understood. Then who can doubt that if she once gets control of China, she will exclude other nations?

Russia is the one European power which is opposing the extension of Anglo-Saxon influence and commerce in the East. Her character and tendencies are so well understood that there is no danger whatever in assuming that it is her policy to close the door of China and keep it shut by asserting her paramount power from within. France is a willing ally of Russia, content to join the Muscovite and take the chance of something being thrown to her in the way of territory or commercial advantages. Germany has no more confidence in Russia than has England in America; but strenuously endeavoring as she is to obtain a foot-hold in the East, it is not surprising that she was unable to conceal her anger at us on account of our unexpected invasion and possession of the Philippines, the best plum in the pie. Though discomfited, she is at a loss as to which way she should turn.

The English mind is wedded to the open door doctrine, and there is abundant reason to believe that Japan is a secret supporter of the idea. In fact, it is almost safe to say that England, Japan and America will resist the absorption by Russia of any part of China, and it is here that we may expect the long promised collision between the Slavonic and Anglo-Saxon races in the East. This means a world's combat—a battle for social and commercial supremacy—and the United States would have been drawn into it even if Dewey had never sailed into Manila bay, for how could she stand aloof with Anglo-Saxon civilization and Christianity at the stakes?

The Columbia State had a long editorial the other day on the cruelty of the Czar in Finland. In his speech at Wofford College, six months ago, Senator McLaurin called attention to this usage of the Czar, who is the pope of the Greek Catholic church. The Finns are Protestant, and therefore, the Czar intends to crush them. The Senator's recent letter shows that he understands the industrial aspect of the whole matter, and this quotation from that same Wofford speech, shows that he is as well informed on the social and religious aspects:

"We are rapidly approaching another great crisis in the history of the world, in which is involved the destiny of nations. Napoleon, a century ago, in prophetic vision, saw this crisis when he said 'the next 100 years would see the world either Cossack or Republican.' This war between the Germanic and Slavonic civilizations is slowly, but surely approaching a climax. There can be no compromise between them. The one represents ignorance, bigotry and the slavery of mankind, while the other represents intelligence, protestantism and human freedom. The one or the other must finally survive. History is nothing more than the survival of races and race ideas. The Anglo-Saxon on one side is the leader in this great world contest for universal freedom."

The prince of commercial fertilizers of all kinds has advanced considerably already, and the best posted men say there will be greater advance in the near future. The real cause for this increase, price demanded by manufacturers and dealers is not fully known, but all signs indicate that the increased cost of raw materials play but an insignificant part in the matter, while the arbitrary order of the trust that has recently obtained control of a majority of the fertilizer factories in the South is the principal cause. It will not pay to use fertilizers largely at the advanced price and the cotton planters of the South will have only themselves to blame next fall if they find themselves loaded with debt and a cotton crop that cost more than it is worth at market prices on their hands.—Sumter Watchman.

President Dow, of the Commercial Travelers' association, says "McKinley prosperity consists of wages advanced 3 to 10 per cent, and increases in the cost of living averaging 12 to 20 per cent.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

of our trade in the East will so develop China, that under the influence of our civilization, she will become a competitor, and instead of our products being imported into China, she will send hers here. As a matter of common sense, this condition is not likely to arise for some time. First, our tariff duties constitute an effective barrier to the product of cheap labor, imported into this country. The very same condition now exists as to Europe, and has no more force as applied to Asia in the future. Second, whether we participate or not, civilization will be carried to China, and the same danger of her becoming a competitor will exist. This doctrine of the News and Courier and The State of withholding civilization and religion from China for fear of her becoming a competitor, is a discreditable, selfish doctrine, utterly opposed to the spirit of the age. It is anti-Christian.—Yorkville Enquirer.

A Mother's Constancy.

Early in 1859 John Carrollton, then a boy of 14 years, residing with his parents at Bourbon, Ind., struck his mother in a sudden fit of anger. His father punished the boy very severely for the act, in spite of his mother's expressed wishes to the contrary. This caused the boy to harbor deep resentment and the determination to abandon his home. The same night his mother gave him a commission to go to the village and purchase some family supplies. His manner convinced her that he had determined to run away, and she told him that no matter how long he might remain, there would always be a light in the window to guide him home.

That night he disappeared. That night the sorrowing mother put the lighted lamp in the window. Many years passed away, but during all that time the neighbors always saw that same light in that same window when night fell. There it burned all through the long weary nights until last week. Twenty years passed, and no tidings were received of the wanderer. The father succumbed to age and grief and was laid away in the cemetery. Then the widowed mother resumed her vigil, placing the lamp in the window as before.

Forty years slipped away, and the aged mother fell dangerously ill. But her attendants always placed the light in the window. Last week when the train stopped at the station there a tall, bearded man stepped from it. He noticed the light blazing down the path to the station and inquired the cause. Then he heard the story of a mother's love and faith. He learned also that the aged mother was lying sick and dying. It was John Carrollton. He hurried to the old home, found his mother still the same loving mother of years ago. She took him to her heart and forgave the years of neglect. As the day broke the light went out, and with it the spirit of the watcher. John Carrollton was alone with his dead after forty years.

Free of Charge.
Any adult suffering from a cold settled on the breast, bronchitis, throat or lung troubles of any nature who will call at J. H. Darby's will be presented with a sample bottle of Boeschee's German Syrup, free of charge. Only one bottle given to one person, and none to children without order from parents.

No throat or lung remedy ever had such a sale as Boeschee's German Syrup in all parts of the civilized world. Twenty years ago millions of bottles were given away, and your druggist will tell you its success was marvelous. It is really the only Throat and Lung Remedy generally endorsed by physicians. One 75-cent bottle will cure or prove its value. Sold by dealers in all civilized countries.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*
Killed on a Trestle.

While Jas. Jones, his wife and two children and brother-in-law were walking on a trestle on the Savannah Valley road near Anderson last Tuesday night, a train suddenly came upon them. Mrs. Jones was killed, her body being horribly mangled. Jones, with a child in his arms, jumped headlong into the swamp below. The brother-in-law jumped and the other child fell through the trestle. All received injuries, some of which may prove fatal. It is claimed that the train gave no warning of its approach.

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Termination of Rental Contracts.

An Act to declare the law in relation to termination of rental contracts. Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, "That from and after the passage of this Act, should any tenant for years, or a lesser period, remove from any demised premises before the expiration of the term for which said premises were demised, leased or rented, then, and in such case, the rent (which would be earned up to the end of the month in which the tenant leaves) shall be immediately due and payable and it shall be lawful for the landlord, at any time within five days after the removal of such tenant, to issue his distress warrant for such an amount as may be due up to the expiration of the month in which said tenant leaves his premises." Approved February 15, A. D. 1896.

Killed in a Rabbit Hunt.

LAURENS, December 27.—In a rabbit hunt yesterday near Cross Hill Casper Fuller, a young gentleman 19 years old, was accidentally shot by Mr. Butler Richardson. Young Fuller died this morning. They are of our best citizens. The accident will be greatly deplored.

Race Riot at Ridgeland, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 27.—News has reached here of a race riot at Ridgeland, Beaufort county, in which two negroes and a white man were killed and several others wounded. Ridgeland is a small village near the coast thickly populated by negroes. Particulars are unobtainable.